

هذه من الأصل

In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تجريبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with some low clouds and westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

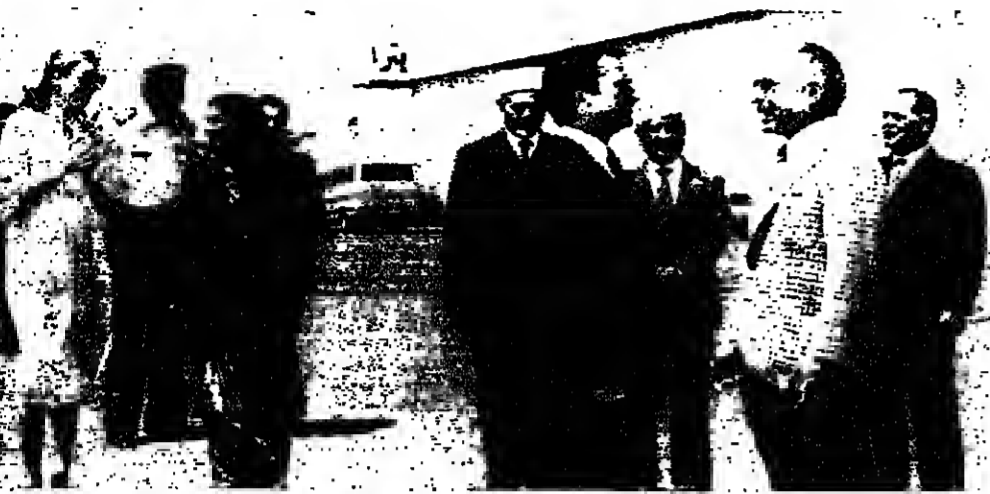
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 20, Aqaba 33. Sunset tonight: 6:21 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:43 a.m.

June 6, Number 1649

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY MAY 6, 1981 — RAJAB 2, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Hassan takes off for Tunisia, Paris



AMMAN, May 5 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath left Amman today for an official visit to Tunisia at the invitation of its government. They were seen off by His Majesty King Hussein...

lecture will focus on joint Arab action proceeding from the resolutions of the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman last year. Prince Hassan later will visit Paris to deliver a speech at the Sorbonne on Islam and the challenge of the modern age...

U.S., Soviets step into Lebanese crisis

WASHINGTON, May 5 (Agencies) — The United States and the Soviet Union are sending emissaries to the Middle East in response to the mounting crisis between Syria and Israel over Syria's stationing of surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is sending former diplomat Philip Habib to the Middle East to try to avert an Israeli-Syrian conflict, the White House announced today. Mr. Habib, a Middle East expert and a negotiator at the Vietnam peace talks in 1969-71...

which the Soviet Union has a treaty of friendship and cooperation. U.S. officials withheld comment on a statement by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that it would be a miracle if Mr. Habib's mission succeeded, but they said Mr. Habib obviously had a difficult task on his hands. The White House said Mr. Habib will explore ways to defuse tensions produced by recent developments surrounding the situation in Lebanon.

step" in efforts to end the crisis. "After he reports, we will decide where the United States proceeds from that point," Mr. Speakes added. Mr. Habib was ambassador to South Korea in 1971-73 assuming the post after his participation in the Vietnam peace talks. He resigned as undersecretary of state in April, 1978, and left the Foreign Service after suffering a heart attack. Israel welcomed Mr. Habib's visit, indicating it will take no immediate military action to knock off the SAM-6 batteries Syria installed in eastern Lebanon last week...

But Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam said today Syria's right to deploy such missiles in Lebanon was "unquestionable" and added the United States should pressure Israel into stopping air attacks on Lebanon. Speaking to reporters at the Lebanese presidential palace outside Beirut, Mr. Khaddam labelled as "ridiculous" Israel's contention that the missiles should be removed because they posed a threat to its national security. "Israel wants the uncontested right to strike at peaceful Lebanese, denying the Syrian peacekeeping force in Lebanon the right to self-defence or to respond to aggression. This is silly and certainly most ridiculous," Mr. Khaddam said after a second day of talks with Lebanese officials on means of calming the country's internal conflict.

Mr. Khaddam, however, said the Syrian government has agreed to receive Mr. Habib "because we are always willing to talk on any subject with anyone who wants to talk." Mid-city shelling, meanwhile, erupted in Beirut today as mortar shells and rocket-propelled grenades slammed into the Badaro neighbourhood at midday. Unidentified gunmen tonight opened fire on Lebanese Tourism Minister Marwan Hamade as he drove home in West Beirut. Police said he was unharmed but his driver was seriously injured.

4 Arab students held in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, May 5 (A.P.) — Police have arrested four Israeli Arab students and are hunting for seven others who spread leaflets defamed as "inflammatory and hostile" to the Zionists. A police spokesman said the suspects, aged 20-23, "will be put on trial to teach them once and for all that this is no game." Spokesman Shimon Malka said they would be charged with spreading hostile material and organising unlawfully to produce the leaflets. The arrests came against a backdrop of growing campus tension between Zionists and Palestinian nationalists.

About 600 Arabs are enrolled among the 12,000 students at the Hebrew University, where the leaflets were allegedly distributed to Arab high school graduates coming to take entry examinations. The leaflets were quoted as saying, "We, the sons of the Arab Palestinian people, have suffered under the yoke of the Zionist occupation since the disaster of Palestine in 1948. We are an inseparable part of the Arab Palestinian people and our struggle is a branch of the Palestinian struggle led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

The IRA gains a hero in Bobby Sands' death

AST, May 5 (Agencies) — Bobby Sands, his 66-day hunger strike over at last, lay in state today in his home here after bloody street riots sparked by the news of his death.



Sands, 27, was a native Twinbrook district living with black flags in mourning for the 27-year-old Irish Republican Army (IRA) member, who died in the Maze prison on Monday. Sands, serving 14 years for a 1976 shooting, was elected to the House of Commons last year and never regained consciousness after the consent of his family supporters said he would be released with IRA military honours on Tuesday in Belfast's Milltown Cemetery.

His body is to be moved to a church tomorrow. A huge crowd of mourners is expected at the cemetery, with uniformed IRA volunteers in attendance and a volley of shots over the grave. News of his death was the signal for violent Belfast street clashes. Police said later that 21 people had been injured, four seriously. In North and West Belfast, mainly inhabited by Irish Catholics of Republican sympathies, demonstrators set at least eight buildings ablaze, including shops, factories and a bank, and hijacked numerous cars and trucks to make barricades, police said. Ignoring appeals for calm from British government officials, Protestant and Catholic leaders and Mr. Sands' family, gangs hurled bombs and bottles at security forces. Police and British army patrols retaliated with plastic bullets and some live ammunition, officials said. Mr. Sands now seems destined to become an IRA hero. Posters of his boyish, smiling face appeared on walls in Catholic areas all over the province and his name was on everyone's lips in the last days of his life. Mr. Sands went on hunger strike to press demands, rejected by the British government, for political status for jailed IRA gunmen. But in London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons: "to grant political status would be a licence to kill."

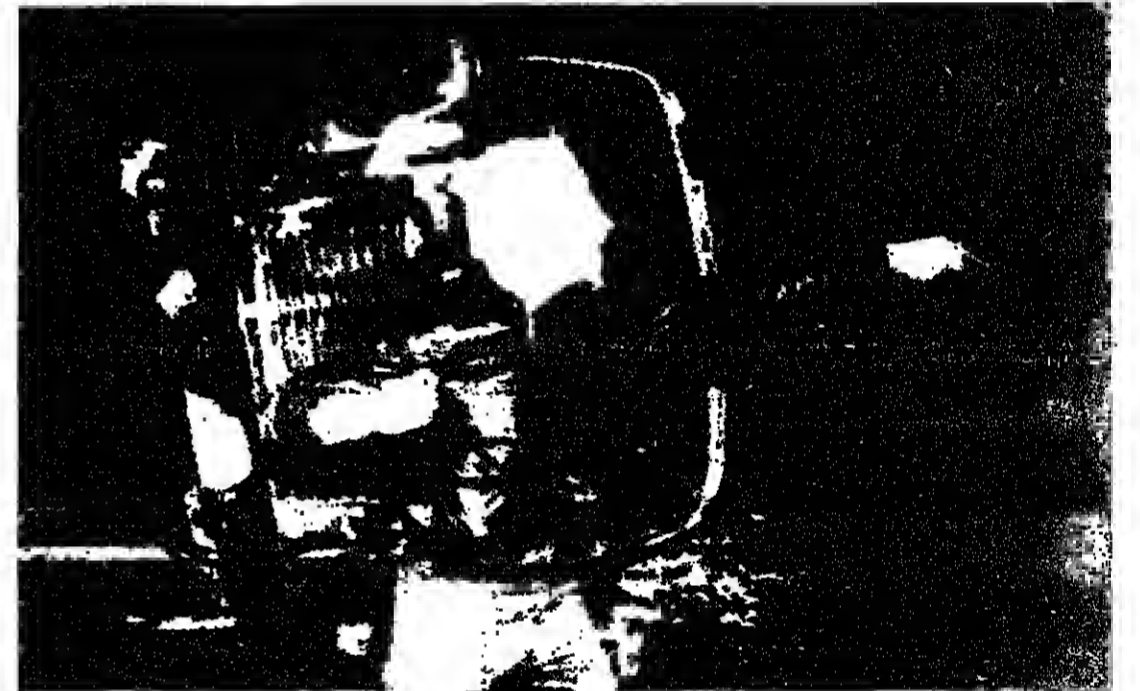
That is why we will never grant political status, no matter how much hunger striking there may be." She added: "Mr. Sands was a convicted criminal. He chose to take his own life. It was a choice his organisation did not allow to many of its victims." Labour opposition leader Michael Foot and several other members of Parliament backed Mrs. Thatcher. But Labour MP, Pat Duffy said there was a widespread impression overseas, including staunch friends of Britain such as the New York Times, that Mr. Sands' death was due to Mrs. Thatcher's intransigence. Furious Conservatives shouted Mr. Duffy down as he accused Mrs. Thatcher of a hard and unfeeling attitude which had spectacularly illuminated her government's moral bankruptcy and incompetence in dealing with Ireland. Meanwhile, three other men in the Maze Prison continued their hunger strike today. One of the three, 25-year-old Mr. Francis Hughes of Londonderry, "continues to deteriorate" in his 52nd day without food, according to official sources.

U.S. dockers in Sands protest

NEW YORK, May 5 (R) — American dockworkers announced a 24-hour boycott of British shipping today as the 13-million Irish community in the United States reacted angrily to the death of Irish Republican hunger striker Bobby Sands. The International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), bowing to calls from Irish activists, ordered its members not to unload any British ships in U.S. East Coast ports from 7 a.m. (1100 GMT) on Thursday to 7 a.m. on Friday. It was the first time the ILA had ordered members to boycott shipping from the country considered America's closest ally. Worldwide reaction to Mr. Sands' death combined anxiety about the future of strife-plagued Northern Ireland with occasional criticisms of what was seen as the stubbornness of the British government in handling Mr. Sands' hunger strike. In Oslo, about 20 Irish Republican Army (IRA) sympathisers jeered Britain's Queen Elizabeth when she arrived for a four-day visit. She was nearly hit by an object thrown by a demonstrator. The protesters chanted the name of Mr. Sands, who died in a Belfast prison today after a 66-day hunger strike. Socialist members of the European Parliament criticised Britain's handling of the Sands case and said in a statement: "The government could have taken positive action to resolve this dispute without sacrificing any principle. We regret their failure to do so." The socialist grouping added that it had no sympathy for the IRA and its campaign of violence and murder. In Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS said the British government had condemned Mr. Sands to death by refusing to satisfy his demands for political prisoner status. It said the British government had refused to give in to his demands "despite large-scale protests by world public opinion." TASS described the Long Kesh Prison where he died as a concentration camp. Anti-British demonstrations were reported in Australia and Greece, where 1,000 left-wingers marched on the British embassy in Athens. In Brisbane, Australia, dem-

onstrators poured mock blood on a British flag and took it to the local office of the British High Commission. An opposition Labour Party spokesman said in Melbourne: "The actions of the British government have brought Northern Ireland to crisis point." In Rome, the semi-official Vatican newspaper reported Mr. Sands' death in a front-page article, referring to his "desperate protest." It voiced hope that his death would not provoke tragic reactions. The anti-British protests took a more violent turn in France, where a warehouse in Toulouse shared by the British tyre firm Dunlop was damaged by a bomb. The French Communist Party daily, L'Humanite, attacked President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his electoral rival, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, for not commenting on the Sands affair. In Zurich, the showroom of the Swiss importer of British cars was fire-bombed yesterday, before Mr. Sands' death. The slogan "Victory to the IRA" was sprayed on the window.

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Above: a Belfast youth manning a barricade fires a slingshot at British troops Tuesday morning after the death of Bobby Sands was announced. Below: pro-Sands protesters in Oslo await the arrival of Queen Elizabeth on a state visit Tuesday. (AP wirephotos)



Israeli envoy in Bonn plans talks today in wake of Begin's blast

AMMAN, May 5 (R) — West German and Israeli diplomats prepared today for a meeting that could be crucial to deteriorating relations between the two countries. An official spokesman said Foreign Ministry State Secretary Guenter van Well was expected to meet Israeli Ambassador Yohanan Oz tomorrow, following bitter criticism of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Mr. Begin accused the chancellor of arrogance, greed and callous regard of the extermination of six million Jews in World War II. He outburst on Sunday, repeated yesterday, was prompted by a statement by Mr. Schmidt that the Palestinians had a moral claim to determination. The spokesman declined to say whether Bonn would lodge an official protest over Mr. Begin's remarks, and said only: "We'll wait to see what Mr. Meroz has to say." Israeli diplomats said Mr. Meroz was due back in Bonn tonight for official engagements in Bavaria. They gave no clue to what he would say tomorrow. Foreign ministry officials in Israel had said a protest might be lodged with West Germany over the chancellor's remarks, made on his return after his last week from visits to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Although Mr. Schmidt's spokesman accused Mr. Begin yesterday of lecturing and using insulting language, the chancellor refused to mention the row in two public speeches. Mr. Schmidt has not visited Israel since becoming chancellor in 1974 and is known to have little sympathy for Mr. Begin's policies. His stance was described today as risky by the conservative Die Welt newspaper, which suggested that he might be mistaken in expecting a future Israeli government to be more flexible. At the same time Mr. Schmidt appeared to have broad support in the face of Mr. Begin's remarks, which the opposition Christian Democrats have described as "unfair."

Siaka Stevens Sierra Leone president to visit Jordan AMMAN, May 5 (J.T.) — Sierra Leone's President Siaka Stevens will shortly pay an official visit to Jordan, a report in Al Rai newspaper said today. According to the paper, Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Llorca also will pay an official visit to Jordan next month at the invitation of the Jordanian government.

Kreisky starts Saudi visit

BAHRAIN, May 5 (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived in Saudi Arabia today for an official three-day visit accompanied by a 13-man delegation. The official Saudi Press Agency said Crown Prince Fahd welcomed Mr. Kreisky at Riyadh airport. Mr. Kreisky's party included the heads of Austria's two main arms producers, Steyr-Daimler-Puch and Simmering-Graz-Pauker, and representatives of the Voest-Alpine steel works and three leading banks. Mr. Kreisky will have talks, mainly on economic matters, with King Khaled and government officials including Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, a government spokesman said. Austrian officials declined to comment on a West German news magazine report that Austria's arms industry hoped to sell Saudi Arabia 100 light tanks. Mr. Kreisky said in a newspaper interview that any discussions of arms sales would be conducted by

businessmen in his party. But the Vienna government saw no obstacle to arms purchases in Austria by Saudi Arabia, he added. Neutral Austria's laws stipulate that arms exports require to be approved by the interior, foreign and defence ministers in consultation with the chancellor. Mr. Kreisky's visit follows a trip to Riyadh last week by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who told Saudi leaders interested in buying West German tanks that Bonn could not at present agree to sell arms outside NATO. Saudi Arabia is Austria's biggest oil supplier. Steyr-Daimler-Puch has sold heavy trucks and tractors to the Saudis and Voest-Alpine is engaged in construction of a steel works here. In an interview with three Saudi journalists, published today in the Austrian Socialist Party newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung, Mr. Kreisky said Middle East oil was of vital interest to the Soviet Union because its own oil was becoming ever more expensive. Mr. Kreisky said he feared the Soviet Union and the United States would divide the Middle East into zones of influence for themselves. This would be dangerous for the industry and energy bases of other countries, and therefore economic, cultural and political cooperation between West Europe and the Arab states was necessary, Mr. Kreisky said.

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Red Brigade defendant tries to strangle state's witness

TURIN, Italy, May 5 (A.P.) — A Red Brigades defendant tried to strangle a former comrade yesterday in a cage in the court where 73 people are on trial, accused of belonging to the left-wing terrorist group. Officials rushed to the metal cage where two of the defendants, Pietro de Rosa and Edoardo Liburno, were being held and separated them before Liburno was strangled. He had turned state's evidence in the trial. "I tried to get Liburno because he is a foul traitor to the working class," de Rosa shouted as he was moved to another cage. The trial continued after the incident. The defendants are being held in a half-dozen cages that resemble a cellblock to foil any attempted mass breakout. About 1,000 policemen are on duty in the court building during trial days. All the defendants are charged with being members of illegal "armed bands." Some are accused also of murder and assault, but they are to be tried on those charges later. Conviction of the armed-band charge is punishable by up to 15 years in prison. The prisoners were rounded up in recent months with police investigators and state prosecutors saying the Red Brigades were being weakened by divisions within their ranks. They said a significant number of arrests were based on information given by disgruntled members who turned informants. Another cage-trial in Turin with 78 defendants was postponed yesterday when one of the prisoners shouted obscenities at the court and others pounded on the bars of their cages. The defendants are accused of belonging to another armed band, the radical Prima Linea (Front Line). Presiding Judge Antonello Bonu rescheduled the trial for May 20.

هلنا من الأصل

An old-time craft with present-day problems

TOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a series of articles about crafts in Jordan.

Text and photos
By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "There was a time when the people here used to be proud of having Madaba-made rugs as part of their home furnishings. But unfortunately, that sense of appreciation is currently absent to an alarm-degree," says Mr. Salman M'ay'a, a prominent rug maker in the Madaba area.

A complaint aired by Mr. M'ay'a and others of the same profession seems to be well-founded, as housewives in the area have "held up their noses" at the job of spinning the wool necessary to the rugs. "The women in the Madaba and the surrounding areas have become more 'civilised', and have become too proud to do spinning for us," M'ay'a told the Jordan Times. A new attitude on the part of Madaba's women is seemingly due to the advancement of society in general, and the new status of the Jordanian woman in particular, according to Mr. M'ay'a. He told the Jordan Times that this phenomenon seems not only to have a grave effect on the rug-making business, but

to threaten to bring about its complete demise.

Considering this grim situation, Mr. M'ay'a suggested that machines could be used to do the spinning work for him and his colleagues, to make up for the shortage of willing labour.

The use of the Madaba area as a gathering place by bedouin herdsmen has contributed to the success of the rug industry, as Mr. M'ay'a said. He buys the spun raw wool from the bedouins in the surrounding areas. The wool is of course white; but once it reaches the workshop, it will be dyed for use in the rug; colours include black, green, brown, blue and orange.

The spun wool is wound onto a spool connected to a hand-made



Mr. Salman M'ay'a proudly demonstrates the skill with which he can make a 4 x 3½-metre rug in a week.

loom. Mr. M'ay'a, who has been making rugs for 36 years, said that he could finish a four-by-three and-a-half-metre rug in a week. He added that a typical piece costs JD 60 if the buyer does not contribute the wool already spun. "But if the bedouins spin the wool for us and want us to weave it for them, it would cost only JD 30 on average," he said.

Admirers of Madaba rugs include foreigners as well as local people. Mr. M'ay'a told the Jordan Times that European tourists are frequent customers of his workshop, and they use the Madaba rugs as gifts for friends back home.

The problems facing the traditional rug industry in Jordan include a lack of working places for rugmakers as well as the shortage of spinning machines and women spinners' aloofness.

There are also few contacts between rugmakers, the Jordan

Handicrafts Development Centre and the Industrial Development Bank.

"The Ministry of Tourism has promised to supply us with the machines we need for spinning the wool, and the rest of the process would be done by hand," Mr. M'ay'a said. But he noted that nothing has yet been done concerning this proposal.

On his relationship with the handicrafts centre, Mr. M'ay'a said that he rarely goes there, since the centre buys rugs only when individual customers order them. "We do not count on the centre to promote our merchandise," he said.

He added that he had never applied for financial assistance from the Industrial Development Bank, because he is not fully aware of its functions and services.

Speaker for himself and other rug makers, Mr. M'ay'a said that a

convenient working place is important to produce a perfect rug. The veteran rugmaker works in what looks almost like an archaeological site — an old building that, despite some inconveniences, has an air of originality, genuineness and historicity.

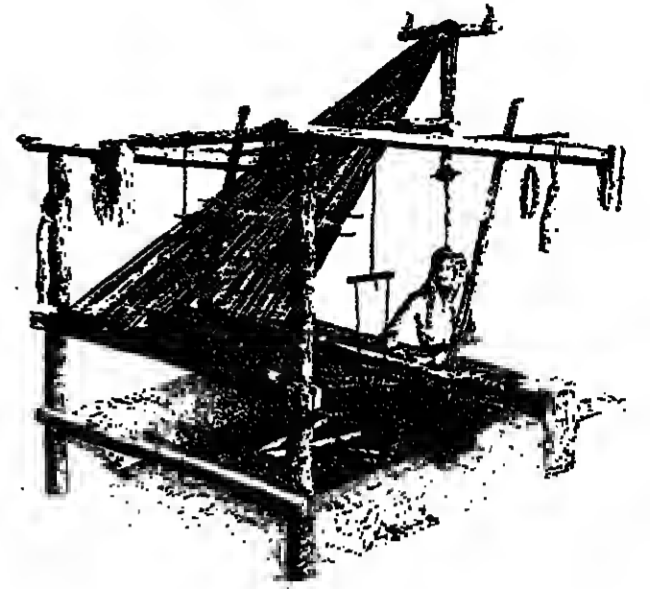
"I grew up with this place, and since I established myself as a professional rugmaker some 40 years ago, I have never thought of leaving the spot, which is near my residence in Madaba," Mr. M'ay'a said. He added that he "inherited" the rug business by learning it from an elder brother. "My brother mastered the craft by serving an apprenticeship with another rugmaker," he said.

Mr. M'ay'a, who feels himself a

master of the craft he inherited and has practised for more than three decades, says he is sure to pass it into his children of the new "urbanised" generation. At his humble "antique" workshop in the centre of Madaba, he has the help of two sons who, he says, will replace him at the loom when he is away.

Such an arrangement seems to assert the Jordanian people's intention to keep their traditional crafts alive despite the grave problems they face and what they see as the negligence of the concerned authorities, said one Madaba resident who is a frequent caller at Mr. M'ay'a's workshop and knows about the present status of the business.

Our nation's crafts



A Jordan Times in-depth series



Mr. M'ay'a's workshop is housed in a building tacked onto some of the ancient remains of Madaba.



Mr. M'ay'a has been in the rugmaking business for some 40 years.

Incredible one-man show performs in Jerash Friday

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On Friday, May 8, the Roman amphitheatre at Jerash will once more become a living stage as actor and one-man theatre Brian Barnes will be performing a solo show entitled "The Ides of March".

The show is a selection from one of the most famous of Shakespeare's plays — and in its case, a highly suitable one — "Julius Caesar."

The show, starting at 4 p.m. on Friday, will be the first time in his career as a one-man theatre that Mr. Barnes will perform a genuine Roman amphitheatre; and he is having to use his techniques as a consequence. The vast open spaces of Roman structure call for more dramatic speeches such as Mark Antony's "Friends, Romans, countrymen" funeral oration, rather than the conversations which are performed in more intimate theatres.

At apart from that difference, Mr. Barnes will make no further addition to his performance, period over the years since 1966, when he first turned his attention to one-man theatre. He sticks to the basic principle of making it simple and of letting the audience's imagination do the work of creating the setting while Mr. Barnes creates, with lightning effects of voice, the characters. He will wear a neutral assistance-type costume; there will be no sound effects and few props, as Mr. Barnes feels that if there are too many changes they will serve to distract the audience rather than enhance the show.

On Thursday, Mr. Barnes is giving a "lecture/recital" at the British Council in Amman, demonstrating how Shakespeare used words in different ways — how he could not only write very amusing plays but how he could inter-

duce comedy right in the middle of tragedy.

Mr. Barnes is also an authority on the history of theatre; and on Saturday he will give a lecture illustrated with slides on "Elizabethan Theatre," bringing in Shakespeare's references to plays and the theatre.

Mr. Barnes hopes that "Over the three events the audience will get something of the whole of Shakespeare's genius, presented in the different ways."

Mr. Barnes started off in the British theatre tradition in repertory, but as he always wanted an international career, he left to study his craft in a German theatre in Switzerland. Having learnt German, he then went on to study stage direction in Strasbourg, which eventually gained him the post of technical director in a French theatre. He thus became an actor/director fluent in both French and German.

Mr. Barnes started his solo career in Germany, whence it snowballed into his present busy round of world tours, on which he travels up to nine or ten months in the year. Ninety-nine per cent of his work is outside his native U.K., mostly with British Councils around the world.

Mr. Barnes believes he must hold something of a record, as he has been seven times around the world, and has performed in 65 different countries.



Brian Barnes displays astonishing versatility in such performances as "Bric a Brac" (above) and "The Incredible Samuel Pepys" (below)

Many people may remember Mr. Barnes' last visit to Amman, in 1978. Since then he has been performing in France, Germany and Holland; his present tour started in Yugoslavia, and will carry him on to Bahrain and Doha before he returns to Aqaba and Amman.

On May 28, he will perform at the British Council "The Incredible Samuel Pepys". In full 17th-century period costume, complete with periwig, Mr. Barnes will act out the most amusing and dramatic scenes from the nine years of diaries kept by the incorrigible Mr. Pepys — scenes like the Great Plague, the purging fire of London and the coronation of Charles II. In "Mr. Pepys", Mr.



Barnes runs the gamut — singing, dancing, playing the pipe, violin and guitar, and even dressing as a lady!

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Location: Shmelsani, near the Commodore Hotel. Two-bedroom and one-bedroom flats available, with salon, dining room and telephone. Furniture is deluxe.



Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____



MIDDLE EAST

Jalloud: U.S. pushes us into Soviet camp

AMMAN, May 5 (A.P.) — Libya's ability to protect Lebanon and Syria against Israel attacks, Mr. Jalloud said "no one can prevent us in the last resort to die in defence of our cause."

Mr. Jalloud claimed that Libya's intelligence was instrumental in aborting the recent coup in Mauritania. "Our intelligence service is competent," he said. "We depend on Islamic minorities, students and national movements in Africa. They feed us with information. Our intelligence knew about the coup well before it was staged. We tipped off the Mauritanian government."

Mr. Jalloud said Libya was "determined to resolve its differences with Syria." He said the differences were related to merger plans between the two countries. He said the Libyans did not want a "demagogic merger," rather, he said, this unity "must be based on sound ideology."

"No," he objected. "Libya plays a stabilising role in Africa. We have stabilised Chad and other African states. And we will pull out of Chad when foreign danger disappears."

Mr. Jalloud was quoted today as saying that Libya "cannot remain neutral because of strong American pressure."

He is not keen on re-establishing diplomatic relations with Washington. Mr. Jalloud said in an interview, "The recent call (by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi) for a nation of relations with the United States was by no means serious."

Mr. Jalloud said Libya was "determined to resolve its differences with Syria." He said the differences were related to merger plans between the two countries. He said the Libyans did not want a "demagogic merger," rather, he said, this unity "must be based on sound ideology."

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By Margi Bryant

The war between Iran and Iraq is the headlines around the world. The main source of international concern has been the oil market. At first, it looked as if another, almost unnoticed, casualty of the war would have even longer-lasting consequences. A meeting of scientists and government officials from the eight countries surrounding the Gulf was due to take place in Kuwait last October. Because of the conflict, it was indefinitely postponed.

Gandhi urges powers to quit the Gulf

KUWAIT, May 5 (A.P.) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi denounced the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and urged the super-powers to quit the oil-rich Gulf region, according to an interview published here today.

"One military presence in the Gulf automatically attracts another," Mrs. Gandhi was quoted as saying in an interview with the English-language newspaper Kuwait Times and the Arabic daily Al Qabas.

Asked to comment on the newly-created Gulf Cooperation Council, Mrs. Gandhi said "If it is a grouping against something, then it will invite reaction... which could grow into confrontation."

"On the other hand, the council will have positive results if the idea is for each country to strengthen itself and remain independent," she said.

Asked about U.S. plans to arm Pakistan, she said "it would be very unfair of us to deprive Pakistan of its legitimate defence needs. But what we are concerned about is the motive behind this help, and whether this (U.S.) help will intensify the atmosphere of confrontation in the larger context."

Mrs. Gandhi said India was

"very friendly" with both Iraq and Iran, as "we are getting most of our oil from them."

"We are anxious that the war should end, and they are both unhappy with us for not taking sides," she told the papers. "But we feel that taking sides at this stage will not help the situation."

Rafael Eitan's son killed in air crash

TEL AVIV, May 5 (AP) — Maj. Yoram Eitan, 26, the fighter pilot son of Israel's chief of staff Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, was killed yesterday during manoeuvres.

The military command would not provide further details of the incident, but said that Mr. Eitan was the only casualty of the crash.

Mr. Eitan was married two weeks ago to Miss Ofir Lev. He was to be buried today in a military funeral at the Eitan's home in Moshav Tel Adashim.

Bedouin system to be revived in M.E. nature protection

GLAND, Switzerland, May 5 (R) — Revival of an ancient bedouin system of nature protection could help stop the spread of deserts in the Middle East, an international conservation organisation said today.

The Swiss-based International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) said it would call for a revival of the bedouin *hema* system of reserves at a United Nations meeting of Middle East governments opening in Damascus next weekend.

Hemas were reserves used for grazing, kept for periods of drought or used to protect wildlife

and flowers for bee-keeping. But the system crumbled in the face of population growth and overgrazing, as well as government policies of settling nomads, IUCN said.

"A modern-day version of the *hema* system could help governments combat desertification and improve the standard of living of people in the region," said Dr. Hartmut Jungius of IUCN in a statement.

IUCN has helped establish reserves in cooperation with the Jordan and Oman governments. Saudi Arabia has signed a \$300,000 agreement for IUCN to advise on a wide-ranging programme to protect and manage its natural resources.

A recent report by the U.N. economic commission for the region had questioned the wisdom of settling nomads, IUCN noted.

"Animal husbandry as practiced by the bedouins may be the best adaptation to arid land," the report said. Only a fraction of the marginal land used by nomads could be irrigated or farmed, it said.

IUCN said *hema*-like reserves could help protect the Middle East's threatened relatives of domestic crops, such as wild wheat and oats, pistachio, lentil, sorghum and cotton.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Iran 'takes good care' of captive crewmen

TEHRAN, May 5 (R) — The crew of a survey ship seized by the Iranian navy last week is being well looked after, diplomats in Tehran said today. They said they had received assurances of this from Iranian officials, who said the ship, the Panamanian-registered Western Sea, was at the Iranian port of Bushire. Two of the 19 crew were ashore, the officials said, but there was no information who they were. Earlier diplomatic sources said the ship was held at Iran's Kharg island oil terminal, but this was incorrect, according to the officials. The Western Sea, with 11 Britons including the captain, four Filipinos, three Maltese and one Dutchman aboard, was seized last Thursday while on charter to the Kuwait National Oil Company. Diplomats said clarification of whether the vessel had been seized in Kuwaiti waters or had violated Iranian waters was needed before moves to secure its release could go ahead. Iran is demanding an official apology from Kuwait before releasing the ship. Iran's Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs, Muhammad Hashemi, said the Western Sea came to the area on April 5 and Iran warned Kuwait the vessel was in its waters. Quoted by state television last night, he said Kuwait replied that the ship would move on April 15. He said Iran then received an official note from Kuwait saying the vessel was in Kuwaiti waters and that the demarcation line was unclear. This prompted a second warning from Iran saying it was in an area declared a war zone by Tehran at the start of the conflict with Iraq last September. "They (the Kuwait government) had paid no attention to Iran's note by April 30, so Iranian naval forces detained the ship," Mr. Hashemi was quoted as saying.

Iranian verdict on held Briton to be issued soon

BEIRUT, May 5 (A.P.) — The Iranian judiciary is to issue a verdict soon on the case of a British businessman held in Iran for the past year. Tehran radio quoted Iran's deputy prime minister as saying today. The radio said the Swedish charge d'affaires, whose embassy represents British interests in Iran, met with Deputy Premier Mohammad Hashemi Rafsanjani yesterday inquiring about Mr. Andrew Pyke, 37, an executive for an Iranian-Dutch helicopter company. Mr. Pyke was arrested and imprisoned in Iran last August on spying charges. Mr. Hashemi Rafsanjani told the Swedish diplomat that the judicial officials will continue their investigation on the case and will soon issue their verdict, the radio said. The Iranian official said under the principles and laws of the Islamic republic of Iran no one can be prosecuted, detained or punished without reason, the radio added. Mr. Pyke was in jail together with three British missionaries on the same charges. But the three were released on Feb. 27 after appeals from the Church of England.

Iran wants U.S. out of Muslim states

TEHRAN, May 5 (R) — The United States is Iran's chief enemy and one aim of the Islamic revolution is to drive America out of other Islamic countries, a senior Iranian government official was quoted today as saying. Mr. Mohammad Hashemi, deputy prime minister for political affairs, outlined Iran's foreign policy in an interview published by the English-language newspaper Tehran Times. According to the interview, Iran's foreign policy was based on Islamic values, rejected any compromise with the superpowers and supported the liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America. "At the moment we regard America as the great Satan, the greatest enemy of the Islamic revolution..." "Victory of the Islamic revolution will be when we succeed in driving out... America even from the other Islamic countries..." "Almost all conspiracies against the Islamic republic are somehow connected with the United States, either directly or indirectly," Mr. Hashemi was quoted as saying. Mr. Hashemi, brother of a founder member of the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP), said Iran's foreign policy would now centre on relations with Asian, Latin American and African countries. He was quoted as adding: "Africans are deprived people. They have started to fight against world exploiters... Other aims included liberating Jerusalem and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel, he said."

Amir of Bahrain back home

MANAMA, May 5 (A.P.) — The Amir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, returned home today after a nine-day visit to India and cooperation talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Pollution — the real threat to the Gulf

EDITOR'S NOTE: The conflict between Iran and Iraq has drawn world attention to the Arabian Gulf. It is an even bigger potential threat to the Gulf, which is shallow and almost landlocked, is pollution in the oil industry and the area's rapidly growing populations. The Assistant Editor of Earthscan reverses what can be done to protect one of the world's most fragile environments.

The meeting was to decide on the next stage of the Kuwait Action Plan (KAP) — an eight-nation programme to sound development in the Gulf. The KAP, proposed by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1976, is part of a worldwide campaign to combat pollution in 10 endangered seas — including, besides the Gulf, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Caribbean. A formal treaty was signed in April 1978 by Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Two teams of scientists from UNEP have visited the Gulf in the past year, producing some startling estimates of environmental danger. Their results were to have

been reviewed, and decisions taken on which projects to tackle first, at the October meeting.

But activity has not been stopped by the war. The Gulf countries have agreed that the planned KAP anti-pollution projects can still go ahead — through bilateral arrangements with UNEP.

If the Kuwait Action Plan were pushed aside, the long-term effects might be much more damaging than the devastation of war. For the Gulf is one of the world's most fragile and endangered environments. Much more of the headlong and uncontrolled development which has taken place in the area for the last 10 years could damage it beyond recovery, says UNEP.

The Gulf is small, shallow and almost landlocked. Apart from the Shatt el-Arab, there is virtually no inflow of fresh water, and hardly any rain. Water lost by evaporation has to be replaced by an inflow of sea water through the Straits of Hormuz. So the Gulf has an extremely high salt content, and pollution is not flushed away to the ocean.

Clustered around this delicate environment are eight of the most intensively developing countries in the world. Their populations are growing fast — in the UAE as fast as 16 per cent a year. City populations swollen by immigrants are doubling in as little as four years. In many countries, nearly all these people live on the coast — and all their waste is likely to end up in the sea.

Urban growth has outstripped existing facilities for sewage and rubbish disposal, though the authorities are struggling hard to catch up. In Kuwait and Qatar, new sewerage systems will soon be operational. But Bahrain — where the sewer network is due for completion in 2008 — still dumps 75 per cent of its sewage, untreated, into the Gulf.

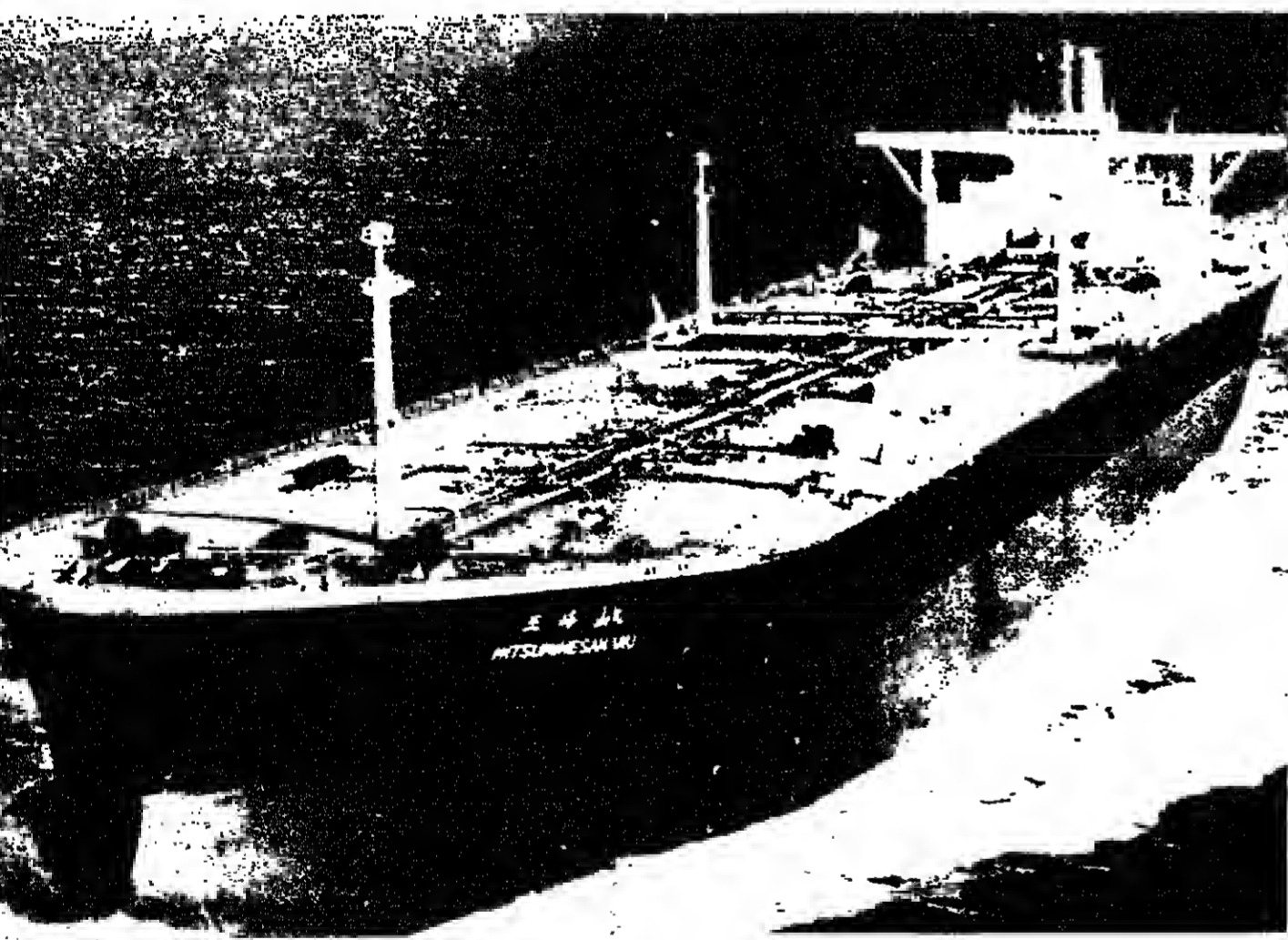
Far more serious are wastes from the Gulf's booming industries. Few states yet have many pollution controls. Liquid industrial wastes can pollute the

whole marine environment, and could find their way, through desalination, into drinking water. One factory in Kuwait, releasing over a ton of mercury a year, is close to the intake point of the Shuwaikh desalination plant.

But by far the biggest single source of marine pollution are the giant supertankers which, before the war, thronged through the Straits of Hormuz at the rate of 100 a day. Empty tankers carry water as ballast, which they pump out into the sea before loading with oil. The discharged water is strongly contaminated with oil: tankers going to Saudi oil terminals alone are thought to dump 400,000 tons of oil in the sea.

Most tankers on their way to the Gulf wait for a vacant berth just outside the Straits of Hormuz. When the order to move comes, they deballast immediately. As a result, Oman complains that its superb beaches on the Arabian Sea — potentially a prime tourist attraction — are becoming contaminated with tar.

Forward thinking about the environment will be essential once the war is over. The Gulf's economic boom is based almost entirely on oil, and diversification is essential. But a severely damaged environment will not indefinitely be able to support industrial growth.



One of the biggest single sources of marine pollution are the giant supertankers.

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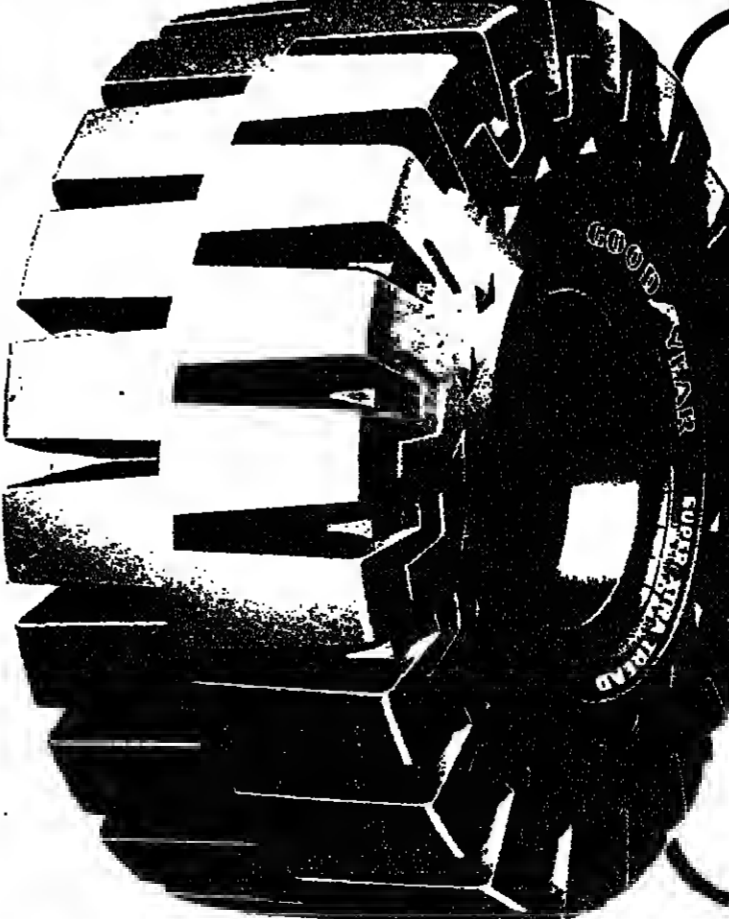
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ECONOMY

Rough sledding for Saudi oil price plan

KUWAIT, May 5 (R) — A Saudi Arabian did not drive down oil prices met opposition today when Arab oil ministers gathered for talks in Kuwait ahead of a May 25 meeting of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

Oil Minister Abdussalam Zaynari of Libya was asked if he would cut his price of \$41 a barrel, the highest of any OPEC member, as part of a compromise deal within the 13-nation oil exporter group.

"I don't think so," he told Reuters. "But we have to sit down and talk in a closed room and may be we will find a good settlement. We are not thinking of a price cut right now."

Arab oil ministers are arriving in Kuwait for a formal session tomorrow of their nine-nation Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

It does not fix prices but Gulf oil analysts predicted there would be informal discussion of the issues which will confront what is likely to be a stormy OPEC session in Geneva on May 25.

While a recession-led fall in world oil demand has created a glut on the market, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani has said he will not cut Saudi output below a huge 10.3 million barrels a day (b/d) until the rest of OPEC falls into line with moderate Saudi ideas on prices.

Seeking a more orderly OPEC price structure, he has been saying that a gap between the Saudi price

of \$32 a barrel and top rates like Libya's must be narrowed by price cuts.

OPEC analysts have suggested that the idea of a freeze by others while the Saudis catch up would win more support.

Gulf oil analysts forecast that in the informal exchanges here Algeria would join Libya in vigorously opposing the Saudi campaign and that Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah would probably tell Sheikh Yamani he

would not accept a price cut.

Kuwait has already been hit by the Saudi-engineered glut. Western oil companies last month refused to buy Kuwaiti crude that carried a premium above the official Kuwait price of \$35.50 a barrel.

The glut last month forced non-OPEC producer Egypt to shave prices and led the U.S. Ashland Oil Company to walk away from 30,000 b/d of high-priced oil from Nigeria, an OPEC producer.

London oil analysts said today that Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and non-OPEC Britain were especially vulnerable to the glut.

But these oils now looked over-valued in a range from Britain's \$34.25 to Libya's \$41 a barrel, the analysts said, noting that the Saudis, while talking of all-round price cuts, have been particularly insistent that narrower differentials be part of a new OPEC price package.

Labour troubles in Sweden shake fragmented government

STOCKHOLM, May 5 (R) — Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Faellin was confronted with labour troubles today as he tried to keep his fragmented coalition government from collapse.

A trade union representing about 17,000 clerical workers in major exporting firms began an open-ended strike which could have serious effects on the country's already troubled economy.

Conservative Party ministers in the coalition of Conservatives, Liberals and Centrists resigned yesterday over a dispute on income tax reform.

Prime Minister Faellin postponed a decision on dissolving his government and said three solutions were possible—the gov-

ernment could resign, elections could be called or he could continue as leader with tacit Conservative support.

The Conservative Party Leader and Economic Minister, Goesta Bohman, led seven colleagues out of the cabinet. He has given no indication whether his party would continue to support the coalition in the Riksdag (parliament).

The Conservatives hold 73 seats, the Centrists 64 and the Liberals 38 in the Riksdag against the Social Democrats' 154 and the Communists' 20 seats.

Mr. Faellin said on television last night that apart from the week-old government crisis, Sweden faced the possibility of a crippling strike in key sectors of the

economy.

The clerical workers' strike followed a breakdown in negotiations with the employers' federation (SAF) aimed at seeking a compromise over compensation for "wage drift"—the difference between actual earnings and basic wages—in the private sector.

SAF said it would impose a lock-out affecting between 200,000 and 250,000 of the trade union's 400,000 members from next Tuesday if no settlement was reached by then.

Firms which will be hit by the strike action are Volvo, Saab, L.M. Ericsson, Boliden and Atlas Copco—all big export earners for Sweden.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Brazil raises coffee export taxes

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 5 (A.P.) — Brazil yesterday raised its export taxes on both green and instant coffee effective today with the opening of business, the government announced.

The tax on green coffee was raised two dollars to \$173 per 132 pound (60 kg) bag. The tax on instant spray dried was raised 33 cents to \$3.24 per pound (450 grams). The tax on instant freeze dried also went up to \$3.37 per pound.

Brazil is the world's largest grower and exporter of coffee, and the United States is its major market.

Cameroun opens its first oil refinery

DOUALA, Cameroun, May 5 (R) — Cameroun's development as an oil producer and exporter takes a step forward this month with the opening of its first refinery.

President Ahmadou Ahidjo is expected to open the refinery officially on May 16, although oil company sources here say the plant has already begun to operate and supplies of up to half the planned 40,000 barrel a day (b/d) output are flowing.

The refinery is expected to reach full production within three months.

With a total national consumption of only 30,000 b/d, Cameroun is likely to export its surplus refined oil to the Central African Republic and possibly Chad, refinery personnel say.

The refinery will be supplied with crude oil from Cameroun's Rio Del Ray fields, under development by Elf-Serepa, an affiliate of the French company Elf-Aquitaine, and Pecten, a subsidiary of the U.S. Shell Oil Company.

Five official statistics on Cameroun's oil production are given, but figures mentioned by President Ahidjo, and in line with industry estimates, put last year's production at 2.8 million tonnes, compared with 1.7 million in 1979.

Five companies are involved in exploration in Cameroun—Pecten, Elf-Serepa, Mobil, Total and Gulf. All production is shared with the state-owned Societe Nationale des Hydrocarbures, which owns 60 per cent of Rio Del Ray, currently the only operating field.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, May 5 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.1105.15	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2026.29	Canadian dollar	
	2.2615.85	West German mark	
	2.5200.20	Dutch guilder	
	2.5570.80	Swiss franc	
	5.3020.90	French franc	
	36.92.95	Belgian franc	
	1129.00/1130.00	Italian lire	
	217.75.95	Japanese yen	
	4.8640/55	Swedish crown	
One ounce of gold	476.50/478.50	U.S. dollars	

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, May 5 (R) — Equities and government bonds were sharply lower following yesterday's U.S. interest rate rises. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 16 points at 575.9.

However, equity dealers noted that selling was nowhere near as baw as the index might suggest and the undertone remains firm. Engineers were particularly weak, with Tubes and Hawker Siddeley falling 16p and 14p respectively. British Aerospace and Shell both lost 6p.

U.S. and Canadians were quietly mixed.

Government bonds closed 1/4 or 1/2 point off the bottom but falls of up to 2-1/4 points remained at the longer end, dealers said. Shorts were off about a point.

Total was up 2-1/2p at 35-1/2 after figures. The company forecast a sharp improvement this year. A maintained dividend from S Pearson helped the share price add 6p to 235.

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FEATURES

Cheaper than machines

Miss Kim Hai Kwee, 19, sits hunched over her microscope. Jaunty music plays in background and her head is dizzily gold wires to almost 100,000 workers in South Korea's export-orientated electronics industry. Some 90 per cent are young women aged 18 to 25.

They work 8 to 10 hours a day, six days a week. In 1978, the average investment in Korean factories with new investment was less than \$4 a month, which include only half pound of meat and no car or entertainment, eat up Kim's entire wage. And women must support their families as well as themselves. A similar Korean assembly plant developed severe eye problems during their first year of employment: 88 per cent, chronic myopia, 44 per cent nearsightedness, and 19 per cent astigmatism. Practically anyone who stays on the job more than 3 years must wear glasses, and is called "granny" by her friends.

One investment brochure the South Korean government touts the "dexterity of the oriental" as an incentive for Western investors. In one factory, manual dexterity consists of disassembling units in large open trays of sulphuric and nitric acid.

Heavy fumes are everywhere and the floors are wet and slippery. The women wear boots and gloves which sometimes leak, causing burns. The workers in these plants are exposed to some of the most dangerous acids and solvents, such as trichlorethylene, xylene and benzene, which cause nausea and dizziness. They have also been linked to cancer, and to liver, kidney and lung disease.

"I am sick because of acid concentrated", one woman, Miss Maznah, revealed in broken English. She had been dipping components in acid rinse for three years.

The company refused to allow her to transfer to other work. When she visits the camp doctor, he tells her she has flu. Over 40 per cent of the women come from rural areas to work for the \$2-a-day wages. When asked why they had left their families, they say there are no jobs back in the village. Most had never worked before. The electronics industry continually recruits young, rural women -- which does nothing to help relieve the steady build-up of jobless in the cities.

Women workers have an average stay in the Malaysian factories of 1-2 years; the turnover rate is as high as 80 per cent. The electronics firms glorify Western female stereotypes, stressing female passivity and emphasizing a paternalistic discipline. One company arranges cosmetics lectures and organises sports teams. Another offers free lipsticks for reaching production goals.

Beauty contests "Miss Motorola", "Miss National Semiconductor" are common and reinforce the Western ideals of consumerism and modernity over traditional Muslim values.

To meet production goals, many factories operate round the clock. Production quotas goad the women to ever higher targets. "If they say one hundred and we can do it, then next week they give us a lot more to do", Miss Azizah, 23, told one investigator.

These pressures pay off in profits. According to one plant manager in Malaysia, "One worker working for one hour produces enough to pay the wages of ten workers working one shift, plus all the costs of materials and transportation."

Although Taiwan prides itself on its "economic miracle" many of its women workers live in shabby dormitories on the outskirts of Taipei. Temperatures are over 100°F and there are no fans or adequate drinking water. The women are paid about \$60 a month for working 8 to 12 hours a day, six days a week. Life inside the sweltering dormitories is bleak, with over 10 people to a room and few opportunities to return to the countryside for visits with the family.

Factory managers praise the Taiwanese women workers highly. According to one personnel manager at the General Instruments plant: "This job was

done by boys two or three years ago. But we found that girls do the job as well and don't make trouble like the boys. They're obedient and pay attention to order. So our policy is to hire all girls."

It's no wonder the workers are praised for their docility. There is little alternative when strikes are forbidden and the death penalty invoked for inciting labour unrest.

Performance bonuses, often as much as one-fifth on the monthly wage, are often revoked for one day of tardiness, sickness or even personal leave or vacation.

In 1975, despite these rules women in the General Instruments plant organised the first walkout of an entire production line after the company decided to eliminate its bonus. When management realised the incident would damage the investment climate in Taiwan, they promptly negotiated a compromise and kept reports out of the press.

Companies like Fairchild Instruments boast they will be automating their assembly plants in the next ten years. But as long as wages are low and workers available and docile, the chances of being replaced by automated bonding machines are slim. As Miss Mac-fun, a Hong Kong assembly worker put it: "We girls are cheaper than machines. A machine costs over \$2,000 and would replace only two of us. And then they would have to hire a machine tender, for \$120 a month."

(News feature)



A television assembly factory in South Korea, where 90 per cent are young women.

Forced integration results in intentional segregation

By Ronald Clarke

LOS ANGELES — It began 31 months ago as part of a revolutionary American venture in education — to forcibly mix white, black and other ethnic groups of children in the classrooms to give them equal opportunities and a chance to know each other.

About 23,000 children in Los Angeles were transported to schools in outlying districts each day to create a more even racial balance in the classrooms.

Los Angeles, with its 550,000 students, was the biggest American city to integrate its school system in this way. But in the first such reversal of its kind in a U.S. city, the venture here has been halted. Students are returning to their old schools, hundreds of thousands of dollars in transport costs have been wasted and the races seem as separated as before.

The people who supported integration are asking what went wrong. "This has built the walls of segregation even higher and pulled us further apart," the only black member of the Los Angeles school board, Mrs. Rita Walters said.

The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP), which recently gave up an attempt to keep 7,000 students from returning to their old schools, has promised to continue its legal battle to integrate the classrooms.

But most legal experts here believe the battle is over, at least for this year.

Following the 1964 civil rights act and a series of legal tussles, a fleet of buses began moving the 23,000 children across the city in September, 1978.

Police cars kept watch outside schools, police helicopters hovered over bus routes and special police platoons stood by in case of trouble.

The children were forced to switch schools under what was known as the mandatory busing programme. Another 30,000 children, mostly from minority groups,

had earlier volunteered to change schools, mostly to improve their education.

The switch took place peacefully, apart from a few picketing parents. But several thousand children disappeared from the city school system in a so-called "white flight."

Some parents sold their homes and moved outside the "busing" areas. Others moved their children into church and private schools, which charge up to \$4,000 a year to educate a child plus the cost of books and school uniforms.

Some parents, in the early days, formed home-teaching groups, often with the help of retired school teachers, to keep their children away from school.

An organisation called Bustop was formed to lead the fight against forced "busing" and to put up candidates for the school board.

Black and white minority group children often found their new schools in "white" areas had better facilities than their old schools.

But they also discovered the buses waiting outside the schools prevented them from taking part in many after-school activities, the main time for mixing.

Distances also prevented children of different races from visiting each other's homes. In the playgrounds, children often tended to keep with those of their own race, partly because of friendships formed on the buses.

"In the integrated schools, white kids went to one side of the schoolyard and black kids went to the other," State Senator Alan Robbins, an opponent of forced "busing," said.

But a group of black students in a predominantly "white" school who gathered round a reporter recently said they preferred their

new school, despite a 45-minute bus ride twice a day.

"We had a bad drug scene in my last school. I have learned more here and I get on well with the teachers and the students," a 14-year-old black girl said.

A group of white students said they wanted the black students to stay. The groups talked easily to each other.

But, last February, the California Supreme Court let stand an appeals court ruling upholding an anti-busing measure, known as Proposition One, approved by state voters in 1979.

The proposition, a state constitutional amendment, required proof of intentional segregation before a mandatory "busing" programme could be ordered by the courts.

Civil rights groups have failed so far to convince the courts here the school board has been guilty of intentional segregation.

The school board which, partly through the efforts of Bustop, now consists of five members opposed to "busing" and only one advocate, Miss Walters, promptly voted for the children to return to their neighbourhood schools.

Seven thousand chose to return as soon as the Easter holidays ended and the remainder of the 23,000 were allowed to stay in their present schools until the school year ends in June.

Children who volunteered to go to other schools are expected to remain there, education officials said.

"This is the first time a court has sanctioned the undoing of a mandatory "busing plan," Mr. Mark Rosenbaum, a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which supported the integration plan said.

"This will encourage other communities to try to pass laws similar to proposition one," he said.

Some education experts agree the switch in California could give a boost to opponents of forcible integration in other cities.

In the meantime, 23,000 school children here are renewing friendships with their neighbourhood teachers and mixing with old friends again.

(Reuter)

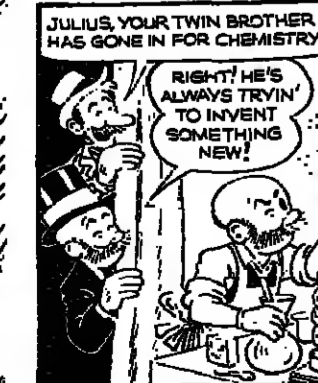
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Andy Capp



att 'n' Jeff



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
©1981 by Chicago Tribune

What do you bid now?

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 6 ♠ 5 ♠ AKJ94 ♠ AJ10762
What is your opening bid?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 9872 ♠ KQ ♠ K63 ♠ AJ54
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ JJ1072 ♠ KQ72 ♠ 83 ♠ A65
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
?
What do you bid now?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A95 ♠ KQ72 ♠ K8 ♠ 10963
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 872 ♠ KJ63 ♠ 954 ♠ 864
Partner opens the bidding with one heart.
What do you respond?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 6 ♠ K763 ♠ AK8 ♠ AQ765
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
?
What action do you take?

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

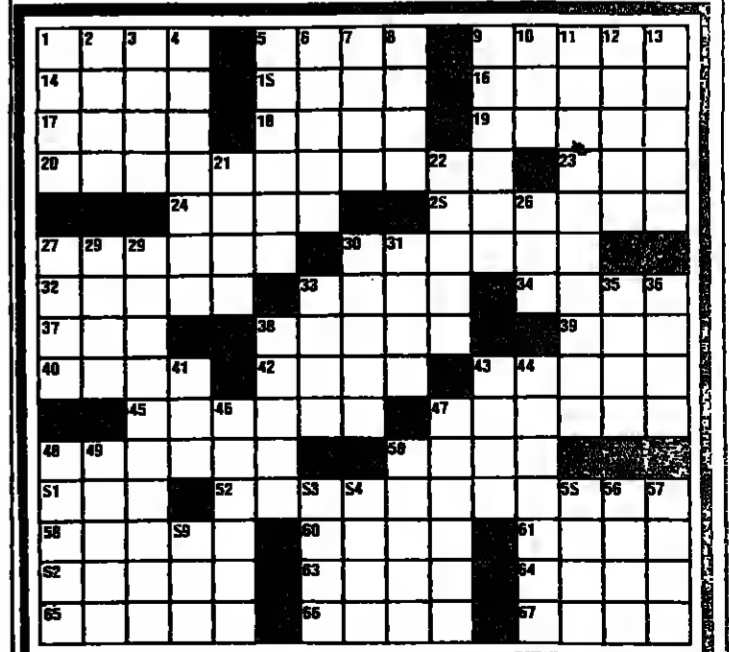


THE Daily Crossword By Susan Mindell

ACROSS
1 Catch
5 Have fun
9 Eastern prince
14 Son of Jacob
15 Get excited
16 Sidestep
17 Olympian
18 Otis of baseball
19 Cap peak
20 Barely triumphs
23 Numerical prefix
24 Rubber trees
25 Non-expert

DOWN
1 Cabbage dish
2 Scope or meter
3 Baking compartment
4 Paper henkies
5 Entreaty
6 Fernando of films
7 River in England
8 Gypsum
9 Disclose
10 — Babs
11 Barely succeeded
12 Be wild about
13 Finch

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
PILLUS HAPIS HICIAL
HILUDE AURA DUAL
HADDIN CLODDLINE
HARRODNE HIEURINE
VYRES BATH
STREIP HOSIESTIS
BLOD BAILON HAWAIS
BLED HILLI ATYVIO
ANEAR TENIDIA SAW
ARRESTS PERCH
REED OTTER
STRIDDE ESCAPADE
CROWNSHIRT PLEIER
ALLOUPEATE SINELLE
LLOID STIEN FIEELLE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENWIC
LOTIX
RETHOB
CUDINT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AROMA IRATE FASTEN DENTAL
Answer: What the "dramatist" might have been—A "MAD ARTIST"

